

STAROBINETS, I.S.; ZAVELEVA, A.Z.

Characteristics of natural gases in western Uzbekistan. Uzb. geol.
zhur. no.6:65-74 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozh-
deniy AN UzSSR i trest "Uzbekneftegazrazvedka."
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural)

L 15693-63
BW/WW/DJ

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2 AEDC/AFFTC/APGC Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AR3003599

S/0081/63/000/008/0597/0597

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8P156

AUTHOR: Oleksin, N. Ye., Starobinets, I. S., Tolstenev, V. S.

TITLE: Commercial paraffins and lubricants from the petroleum of Western Turkmenia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Turkm. fil. Vses. neft. n.-i. in-ta, vy*p. 3, 1961, 97-108

TOPIC TAGS: paraffin production, lubricant production, petroleum fractionation

TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT: Basic results are given of the work carried out in the Turkmen Branch, VNIINP for the investigation under laboratory conditions of the processes of obtaining commercial paraffins and lubricants from the petroleum of western Turkmenia. The initial raw materials which were used were the fractions 300-400° and 400-500° obtained upon vacuum distillation of the black oils of paraffin petroleum of Kum-Dag and Western Cheleken; use was also made of the refinery black oil from a petroleum mixture from Western Turkmenia. A technological plan was proposed for obtaining lubricants and paraffins which

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ACCESSION NR: AR3003599

satisfy the requirements of technical standards for petroleum products. This attests in principle to the possibility of the production of the indicated products under plant conditions, for which a change is necessary in the scheme of the preparation of the petroleum of Western Turkmenia from a fuel variant to a fuel-oil variant; in the given case the production is contemplated of motor fuel, of low-freezing lubricants, and also of high-melting and low-melting paraffins. I. B. //

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

SUB CODE: CH, FL

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

STAROBINETS, I.S.

Change in the properties of fluids in Fergana layers in connection with gas and oil potentials. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.5:50-54 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

(Fergana--Petroleum geology)

(Fergana--Gas, Natural)

MOISEYKOV, S.F.; STAROBINETS, I.S.

Chemistry of the process of preparing oxidized bitumens. Khim.i
tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.9:41-47 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Bitumen)

STAROBINETS, I.S.

Oil and gas geochemistry of the mud volcano zone in the
Kemir-Chikishlyar region of western Turkmenia. Sov.geol. 4
no.9:127-135 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.

(Turkmenistan--Mud volcanoes)
(Geochemical prospecting)

STAROBINETS, I.S.

Presence of oil in Mesozoic deposits of western Turkmenia. Dokl.
AN SSSR 137 no.3:671-673 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftnyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy
an UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Trofimukom.
(Chaleken Peninsula—Petroleum)

BABAYEV, A.G.; STAROBINETS, I.S.

Conditions governing the formation of oil and natural gas pools
in western Uzbekistan. Sov.geol. 5 no.9:102-112 S '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)

(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

STAROBINETS, I.S.; PALOMOSHNOV, A.D.; CHIRKOV, E.V.; KARIMOV, A.K.

Concerning the new finds of bituminous rocks in Paleozoic
sediments of Fergana and their nature. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6
no.4:53-59 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.

(Fergana--Bitumen--Geology)

STAROBINETS, I.S.

Relation between the quality of oils and gases and the dimensions of pools. Geol. nef'ti i gaza 6 no.11:41-45 N '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki nef'tyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

STAROBINETS, I.S.; SAGIDOVA, F.Z.; RYZHKOV, O.A., doktor geol.-
miner. nauk, otv. red.; MOSHCENKO, Z.V., red.;
KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Geochemistry of oils and gases in the Fergana Valley]
Geokhimiia neftei i gazov Ferganskoi depressii. Tashkent,
Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1963. 155 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Fergana--Petroleum) (Fergana--Gas, Natural)

STAROBINETS, I.S.; SAGIDOVA, F.Z.

New geochemical data on the oil and gas potentials of
Jurassic sediments in Fergana. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz.
no.3:42-44 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

SAGIDOVA, F.Z.; STAROBINETS, I.S.

Classification of Fergana oils. Uzb.khim.zhur. 7 no.1:66-69 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mesto-
rozhdeniy AN UzSSR.

(Fergana--Petroleum--Analysis)

STAROBINETS, I.S.; SAGIDOVA, F.Z.; SAMSONOVA, L.M.; SABIROV, Kh.

High-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons of Fergana crude oils. Uzh.
khim. zhur. 7 no.6:59-65 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.

LEBZIN, Ye.V.; STAROBINETS, I.S.

Recent data on the geological structure and gas and oil potential
of the Yangi-Kazgan uplift. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.8:23-27
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mesto-
rozhdений AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

STAROBINETS, I.S.

Predicting the quality of the oils and gases in the prospecting regions of Central Asia. Geol. nefiti i gaza 8 no.5:39-43 My '64. (MIRA 17:0)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki nefityanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

STARCHENETS, I.S.; YEKSHIBAROV, S.V.

Oil and gas potentials of Mesozoic sediments in the Kashka-
Darya Valley. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.4 22-26 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.

STANOBINETA, I.S.; KHAIMOV, R.N.; ZUYEV, Yu.N.; LYASHKEVICH, D.P.

Oil potential of the Paleozoic deposits of Central Asia.
Dokl. AN Uz.SSR 21 no. 10:46-49 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta
SSSR. Submitted March 27, 1963.

CA STAROBINETS, K. S.

2

Adsorption layers and dielectric polarization in non-aqueous systems: aliphatic alcohols in *p*-dichlorobenzene. (I. L. Starobinets and K. S. Starobinets (Lenin Univ., Minsk). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 28, 750-67 (1951); cf. preceding abstr.—Surface tension, dielec. const., and d. of solns. of various alcs. in *p*-dichlorobenzene were detd. at 55°. The alcs. used were propyl (I), isopropyl (II), isobutyl (III), isoxamyl (IV), heptyl (V), and octadecyl (VI). Data are obtained between $N_1 = 0$ and $N_2 = 1$ for all binary solns. except for VI (up to $N_2 = 0.3$). The activity of the components, the Gibbs adsorption Γ at the soln.-air interface, and the polarization P of the solns. and solutes are calcd. Exptl. and calcd. values are given in 14 tables. All systems have a pos. deviation from Raoult's law which is stronger for the short-chain alcs. No appreciable solvation takes place. The dipole moment μ (in D.) of the various alcs. is calcd. by extrapolation (Hedestrand, *C.A.* 23, 3009): 1.64 (I), 1.73 (II), 1.63 (III), 1.64 (IV), 1.72 (VI). For EtOH, $\mu = 1.66$. These values of μ coincide with the values obtained in the gas phase. The adsorption passes

through a max. which is very pronounced for EtOH, less important for IV and is absent in the case of V and VI. The max. values of the adsorption $\Gamma_m \times 10^{18}$ mol./sq. cm. are 9.7, 10.0, 5.9, and 4.4 for I, II, III, and IV, resp. Thus, as in the case of EtOH, surface-active mol. complexes are formed. Indeed, when a max. is present on the Γ curve, it is also found on the P curve: max. values of P in cc. are: $P_m = 80.5, 81.0, 83.0, 90.5$ for I, II, III, and IV, resp. No max. in P is observed for V and VI. In the series EtOH, I, II, III, IV, the ratio $(\Gamma_m - \Gamma_0)/(P_m - P_0)$, where the subscript 0 refers to the pure alc., is approx. const.: 0.24, 0.28, 0.30, 0.26, 0.32, resp. These findings can be explained as in the case of EtOH. Michel Boudart

CA STAROBINETS, K S.

General & Physical
Chemistry - 2

Adsorption layers and dielectric polarization of solutions of aliphatic alcohols in benzene. G. L. Starobinets, K. S. Starobinets and L. A. Ryzhikova (Byelorussian State Univ., Minsk). *Zhur. ft. Khim.* 25, 1180-97 (1951).-- Surface tensions σ , densities d , and dielec. consts. ϵ , were measured at 25° over the whole mole-fraction (N_2) range from 0 to 1, for binary solns. of MeOH, EtOH, PrOH, and BuOH, in C_6H_6 . From the measured σ , the ams. Γ_1 of the alc. in the adsorbed surface layer were calcd. by $\Gamma_1 = (N_2/N_1RT)(d\sigma/dN_2)$, where a = activity, and the subscripts 1 and 2 refer to C_6H_6 and the alc., resp. By applying to the measurements of σ Kirkwood's (C.A. 33, 908-11) equation which, in this instance, is of the form $[(\epsilon - 1)(2\epsilon + 1)/9a][(N_1M_1 + N_2M_2)/d] = N_1P_1 + N_2P_2$ [where the polarization of the alc. $P_2 = P_2^0 + P_2^a + (1/2)N_2^2g/3kT$], the correlations parameters g were calcd. and plotted as a function of N_2 , along with curves of σ_1 as a function of N_2 . All $\sigma_1(N_2)$ curves show a continuous bend-over to a more nearly horizontal portion with a slow slope relative to the axis of abscissas. At about the same N_2 at which σ_1 bends over, the curve of g changes its slope, going over into a rectilinear portion. The portions of the curves below the bend-over are taken to correspond to the low-concn. range where the usual chain structure of the liquid alc. is disrupted by the solvent; along the more nearly horizontal branch, the no. of mol. groups of the alc. changes only very slowly, and the main change is that of the dimensions of the groups. In MeOH the structure is par-

ticularly pronounced and is disrupted only on addn. of 45 mol. % C_6H_6 ; with the higher alcs., this disruption of the structure occurs at lower concns. of C_6H_6 . No minimum appears on the $g(N_2)$ curves, at least not above $N_2 = 0.1$; this indicates that the assocn. is of the same nature as in the pure alcs., i.e. in the form of mol. groups with parallel dipoles. Despite the very little and approx. const. (about 5 days/cm.) difference of σ of the pure components the max. Γ_1 at the soln./air boundary varies from 11.8×10^{-14} for MeOH to 2.6×10^{-14} mole/sq. cm. for BuOH. This trend parallels the tendency, decreasing from MeOH to BuOH, to layering into 2 phases, which parallels the trend of the slope of the nearly horizontal portion of the $\sigma_1(N_2)$ curve, which increases from MeOH to BuOH. High Γ_1 , consequently, means high tendency to formation of mol. groups. In the expression for surface activity $G = (d\sigma/dN_2)/[(d\sigma_1/dN_2)]$, the numerator varies very little for the different alcs., whereas the denominator as a function of N_2 passes through a min. at the N_2 at which Γ_1 is at its max., and Γ_1 is greater, the deeper is the min. of $d\sigma_1/dN_2$. Consequently, in systems in which assocn. predominates overwhelmingly over solvation, Γ_1 can be very high even if the σ of the components differ very little. The max. Γ_1 for EtOH in the temp. range 10-78°, increases linearly with $1/T$, which parallels the analogous temp. dependence of g . This means that with rising temp., max. adsorption decreases as the structure is increasingly disrupted. The Γ_1 of EtOH at 48°, and of BuOH at 25°, are approx. equal ($\sim 3 \times 10^{-14}$), which means that the structure is preserved to about the same degree at these 2 different temps. N. Thon

STAROBINETS, L.G.; LUR'YE, L.A.

Structure of the adsorption layer at the interface of air
concentrated nonaqueous solution (with summary in English).
Zhur.fiz.khim.31 no.7:1510-1520 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina, Minsk
(Adsorption) (Systems (Chemistry))

KOLESNIKOVA, L.P.; KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; KHOTIMSKAYA, M.I.; Prinimala
uchastiye: STAROBINETS, L.L.

Use of gas chromatography in the study of isomeric composition
of alcohols. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:355-358 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Alcohols) (Gas chromatography)

KURSENKOVA, L.N.; GUREVICH, V.I.; SHAROBININ, . . .

Separation of C₁-C₄ aliphatic alcohols by gas chromatography
in different stationary phases. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 174:340-344
Mr-Apr'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR Imeni Topchiyeva.

BEREZKIN, V.G.; PAKHOMOV, V.P.; ALISHOYEV, V.R.; STAROBINETS, L.L.; MARKOVICH,
Z.P.; SEDOV, L.N.

Some new methods of studying polymeric compounds by gas chromatography. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:185-187 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040291

S/0202/64/000/003/0032/0038

AUTHORS: Starobinets, A. Ye.; Starobinets, M. Ye.

TITLE: The wave field in Turkmenia from seismic prospecting data

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. n., no. 3, 1964, 32-38

TOPIC TAGS: wave field, seismic wave, geophysical prospecting, geology

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that refracted waves may not only give information on the nature of interfaces but may also shed light on lithofacies variations. Several refracted waves have been recorded during refraction surveys across Turkmenia. The authors tabulate these, showing where they are found and what their velocities, intensities, attenuation characteristics, and related properties are. From this information, five regions in Turkmenia may be distinguished. The authors outline these on a map. Within each region the picture of refracted waves remains unchanged, and, in comparison with the geology known from surface work and from deep borehole examination, interpretation of rock types and geologic structure is possible. The authors describe in some detail the specific rock sequences that underlie each region and that give rise to the individual refracted waves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040291

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya "Spetsgeofiziki"
(Central Asian Geophysical Expedition of "Spetsgeofizika")

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

Some results of the use of the method of multiple reflections in
central Uzbekistan. Izv. Ak. Nauk. Ser. fiz.-tekh., Khim.
i geol. no. 5:123-125 '64. (NPPA 17:12)

1. Bakharovskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya No.2.

25686
S/181/61/003/007/008/023
B102/B202

24.7900

AUTHORS:

Gurevich, A. G. and Starobinets, S. S.

TITLE:

Instability thresholds in the case of ferromagnetic resonance in yttrium garnet single crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 7, 1961, 1995 - 1998

TEXT: The authors present the results of a study of ferromagnetic resonance in yttrium garnet single crystals with different content of rare-earth admixtures and different surface treatment. It has been found before by experiments (and also theoretically) that the resonance susceptibility χ''_{res} decreases with increasing amplitude (h) of the variable magnetic field. The studies were made only for small values of h. The authors studied $\chi''_{res}(h)$ in a large h range in different yttrium ferrites. The measurements were made at 9370 Mc/sec (in pulsed operation, the reciprocal of the pulse duty factor was 4000) in spherical specimens (diameter ~ 0.5 mm). The three specimens studied had the following characteristics:

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Instability thresholds ...

No	purity of the initial yttrium oxide	grain size of the abrasive μ	$2\Delta H$ for $h \rightarrow 0$, oerst.	$2\Delta H'_k$, oerst.	$2\Delta H''_k$, oerst.	$m_{\max}$, gauss
1	99.995	3	2.3	20	5.2	18
2	99.995	10	4.7	24	-	17
3	99.95	3	7.6	49	9.8	24

The best curves of measurement are obtained if $\chi''_{\text{res}} h^2$ is plotted as a function of h . This is shown in Fig. 1 where the diagram b shows the first part of a) on an enlarged scale. In all curves a series of linear parts follows the first part (with $\chi''_{\text{res}} = \text{const}$): $\chi''_{\text{res}} h^2 = m_{\text{lim}} h + p$, where m_{lim} and p are constant quantities for each part. m_{lim} is the limiting value of the variable magnetization $\chi''_{\text{res}} h$ (for a given part) at $h \rightarrow \infty$, p characterizes the velocity of the approach of $\chi''_{\text{res}} h$ to m_{lim} with an increase in h . It is assumed that m_{lim} is the critical amplitude

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Instability thresholds ...

of magnetization of the homogeneous precession for the first linear part for which $m_{cr} = M_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta H_k}{4\pi m_0}}$ holds theoretically. M_0 is the constant magnetization, $2\Delta H_k$ the width of the resonance curve of the spin waves which become unstable; (these calculated values are also given in the table as $2\Delta H'_k$). Assuming the magnetization at the beginning of the first linear part as magnetization threshold, a value which is given in the table under $2\Delta H''_k$ is obtained for $2\Delta H_k$. These values can be divided into an intrinsic plus an impurity part (the specimens 1 and 3 differ in their impurity content by one order of magnitude); the following values were obtained:

	No 1.	No 3
$2 \Delta H'_k$	17 + 3	17 + 32 oe
$2 \Delta H''_k$	4.7 + 0.5	4.7 + 5.1 oe

All curves showed three linear parts. With increasing concentration of the rare-earth impurities the slope of the first two parts considerably

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Instability thresholds ...

increased. The slope of the last one was the same for almost all specimens. For specimens which differed only by their surface treatment it was equal. Hence, the limiting amplitude of the homogeneous precession depends neither on the rare-earth concentration nor on the roughness of the surface at sufficiently high alternating field strengths. The maximum values of the amplitudes of the homogeneous precession $m_{\max}$ are also given in the table. Ya.Loos is mentioned. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1960 (initially), February 4, 1961 (after revision)

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1158 1163 1345, 1144

30065
S/048/61/025/011/010/031
B108/B138

AUTHORS:

Gurevich, A. G., and Starobinets, S. S.

TITLE:

Ferromagnetic resonance in ferrites in strong variable magnetic fields

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 11, 1961, 1357-1360

TEXT: In order to study ferromagnetic resonance at high power levels, the authors measured χ''_{res} , $2\Delta H$, and H_{res} of single yttrium garnets. The measurements were made at a frequency of 9375 Mcps with a pulse generator. The specimens in the shape of spheres 0.5 mm diameter were placed in the magnetic field antinode of a TE_{106} -mode rectangular cavity. With a precision attenuator at the input end of the cavity all the measurements could be made at constant power output. χ'' was determined from the power absorbed in the sample as shown by the attenuator. The method of measurement has been described in Ref. 1 (Fizika tverdogo tela, 3, 7, 1995 (1961)) by the authors as well as in Refs. 2 and 3 (see below). The

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S/048/61/025/011/010/031
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Ferromagnetic resonance in ferrites in...

advantages are that the magnetic field amplitude is the same at any point on the resonance curve, and that the results do not depend on the crystal detector characteristics. The results show that, both at room and nitrogen temperatures, the power absorbed is, after a short initial section, linearly dependent on h . The rise in the resonance losses observed with decreasing temperature is attributed to the effect of rare-earth impurities which favor resonance absorption. The anisotropy of the resonance losses increases considerably with field amplitude. The resonance field H_{res} is connected with the angle θ between $[001]$ axis and

(110) plane through the relation $H_{res} = \frac{\omega}{\gamma} - \frac{|K_1|}{M} f(\theta)$ (1), where

$f(\theta) = \frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{4} \cos 2\theta + \frac{15}{16} \cos 4\theta$. The intersection of the straight line (1)

with the ordinate axis yields the g -factor. At room temperature, this g -factor increases with rising power level. At $77^\circ K$, the g -factor is independent of power level down to field strengths of about 3 oersted. The observed decrease of the product $\chi'' \cdot 2\Delta H$ with rising field amplitude indicates reduction of permanent magnetization as a result of increasing

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Ferromagnetic resonance in ferrites in...

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B108/B138

spin wave amplitudes. This paper was read at the Conference on ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism in Leningrad, May 5-11, 1961. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 1 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Weiss M. T., J. Appl. Phys., 31, N 5, 778 (1960); Green J. J., Schlömann E. IRE Trans. Microwave Theory and Techn., 8, N 1. (1960).

X

Card 3/3

247900

36892
S/181/62/004/004/037/042
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Meng Hsien-chen, Starobinets, S. S., and Gurevich, A. G.

TITLE: The effect of impurities on the anisotropic width of the resonance curve in ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 4, 1962, 1060-1062

TEXT: Yttrium garnet ferrites show a low-temperature maximum of the ferromagnetic-resonance line width $2\Delta H$ when impurified with certain rare-earth ions. In spinel-type ferrites the low-temperature maximum of ΔH is attributed to the effect of Fe^{2+} ions (R. L. White, Phys. Rev. Lett. 2, 465, 1959). It is studied to what extent the highly anisotropic shape of the resonance curve can be due to these impurities. The anisotropy of the relaxation mechanism of Fe^{2+} and rare-earth ions was investigated with the ferrite $Mg_{0.525}Mn_{0.665}Fe_{1.81}O_4$ and yttrium garnets containing varying amounts of rare-earth impurities. The samples were prepared as carefully polished spherical single crystals. The temperature and angular dependences of ΔH were measured in the 3-cm range; the anisotropy of ΔH

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33415

S/032/62/028/002/016/037

B104/B108

9,2571 (1147, 1163)

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A. G., Golovenchits, Ye. I., Starobinets, S. S.,
and Safant'yevskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Measurement of superhigh frequency ferrite parameters

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 2, 1962, 189 - 196

TEXT: The authors first describe two devices for measuring the ferro-magnetic resonances in single and polycrystals. The experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is used for ferrites with a narrow resonance curve. The 51-4 (51-I) generator (8700-9500 Mcps) produces the high-frequency signals. The ferrite valve 2 prevents coupling between generator and measuring part. The ferrite valve 3 prevents a possible effect of the detector 4 on the resonance curve. Resonator 5 is a waveguide with rectangular cross section (23.10 mm) in which TE_{10n} oscillations ($n = 4-6$) are excited. In order to achieve the necessary high stability of the magnetic field the authors used the magnet 6 produced at the Laboratoriya postoyannykh magnitov NIITVCh (Laboratory for Permanent Magnets of the

Card 1/5/2

S/181/63/005/003/007/046
B102/B180

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A. G., Meng Hsien-cheng, and Starobinets, S. S.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the width of the resonance curve of yttrium garnet with rare-earth impurities

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 740-749

TEXT: High-purity yttrium garnet samples (99.999%) were doped with rare-earth ions (Dy^{3+} 0.008-0.3 mole%; or Tb^{3+} 0.01; or Ho^{3+} 0.1; or Sm^{3+} 0.1), ground to spherical shape and given definite orientation in a magnetic field; $2\Delta H$ the widths of the resonance curves were measured at 293, 90 and 78°K in the 3-cm band in a rectangular TE_{106} resonator.

The experimental method is described in PTE no. 1, 78, 1963. Results: $2\Delta H$ due to the rare-earth impurities considerably exceed those that follow from Kittel's theory (Phys. Rev. 115, 1587, 1959) and are not proportional to the magnetic moments of the impurity ions, as would follow from this theory. At $T \geq 78^\circ\text{K}$, the $2\Delta H = f(\omega)$ curves have minima

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Anisotropy of the width of the ...

S/181/63/005/003/007/046
B102/B180

at those angles at which the resonance field would have maxima at helium temperatures. This agrees quite well with current theories of resonance field anisotropy (Phys. Rev. 124, 1401, 1961) and resonance curve width (Phys. Rev. 116, 323, 1959). It is suggested to obtain information on the impurity levels and structural peculiarities from detailed studies of the resonance field anomalies and the anomalies of the angular spectra of $2\Delta H$. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1962

Card 2/2

STAROBINETS, S.S.

Determining the resonance line width of spin waves. Fiz. tver tela
5 no.9:2707-2709 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

S/120/63/000/001/015/072
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A.G., Starobinets, S.S., Men Hsiang-Chen,
Safant'yevskiy, A.P., Shtreys, Ya.I., Shekalov, A.A.

TITLE: Apparatus for investigating ferromagnetic resonance
PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1963, 73-77

TEXT: An apparatus for determining ferromagnetic resonance (FMR) in ferrites with narrow resonance curves in the 3 cm region and for a temperature range from -190 to +400°C is described. The sample is spherical (0.3 to 0.8 mm diameter) and is located in a rectangular resonator with a type TE₁₀₆ (TYe₁₀₆) oscillator. The magnetic field is provided by means of a permanent magnet with a shunt and modulating coils which enables a high accuracy to be obtained using a recorder. Temperature control of the sample is achieved by blowing either a hot or cold jet of gas over it. This apparatus permits the investigation of FMR curves with widths less than 0.5 Oe and up to about 50 Oe. The range can be increased by increasing the number of turns on the coil of the magnet system. Lower temperatures can be achieved either by pumping nitrogen or, for a much lower temperature, by using
Card 1/2

Apparatus for investigating ...

S/120/63/000/001/015/072
E039/E420

hydrogen or helium. Higher temperatures can be achieved by using more heat-resisting material. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR
(Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1961

Card 2/2

GUREVICH, A. J.: STASCHINETS, S. S.

"Parametric excitation of spin waves with magnetic and elastic pumping."

report submitted for 10th Annual Conf, Magnetism & Magnetic Materials, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-19 Nov 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023391

S/0048/64/028/003/0462/0469

AUTHOR: Gurevich, A.G.; Meg, Hsien-chen; Starobinets, S.S.; Solov'yev, V.I.; Myl'nikova, I.Ye.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the resonance curve width in yttrium garnet doped with rare earth elements / Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May - 5 June 1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.3, 1964, 462-469

TOPIC TAGS: spin wave, spin wave resonance, resonance curve, resonance curve width, resonance curve anisotropy, yttrium garnet, doped yttrium garnet

ABSTRACT: Perfect yttrium garnet single crystals are ideal for investigating various effects involved in ferromagnetic resonance. By doping the crystals with different ions - specifically, rare earth ions - the anisotropy and relaxation produced by such ions can be observed in pure form. In the present work there were carried out resonance measurements with doped yttrium garnet single crystals grown from a molten solution by the Nielsen-Dearborn (J.Phys.Chem.Solids, 5, 202, 1958) technique. The initial yttrium oxide was 99.9995% pure; the purity of the rare

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ACCESSION NR: APL023391

earth oxides was better than 99.99%. The specimens were ground to spherical shape by the air spinning procedure of I.Ye.Gubler (Pribyor* i tekhnika eksperimenta, No. 5,145,1960) and polished with fine-grain abrasive. The measurements were performed in the 3-cm range with the specimens located in the antinode of the magnetic field in TE_{10n} rectangular cavities. For the measurements in the 4.2 to 78°K range the reflection cavity was immersed in liquid helium and the measurements were made at 4.2°K and during the temperature rise after evaporation of the helium. The measurements at 78° and higher were carried out by the procedure described earlier (Fiz. tverdogo tela, 5,740,1963; Pribyor* i tekhnika eksp, No.1,73,1963). The width of the spin-wave resonance curve was determined by measuring the spin wave excitation threshold with longitudinal pumping, as described by E.Schloemann, J.Green and U. Milano (J.Appl.Phys., 31, No.5, Suppl.386S, 1960). The pulse duration was 3 microsec. The experimental results are presented in the form of a series giving the angle dependences of $2\Delta H$ and H_{res} for different specimens as well as the temperature dependence for yttrium garnet with 0.01% Tb. The $2\Delta H$ curves exhibit structure. The principal conclusions are: 1. At temperatures above the point of the temperature maximum of $2\Delta H$ there obtain in rare earth doped yttrium garnet angular $2\Delta H$ minima at angles corresponding to closer approach to the energy levels of the rare earth

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023391

ions. 2. The angular maxima of $2\Delta H$ in yttrium garnet at low temperatures exhibit fine structure at least in the case of some rare earth impurities. 3. The anisotropy of the spin wave resonance curve width, due to rare earth ions, does not depend significantly on the wavenumber. Orig.art.has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

ACC NR: 006029119

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/1002/1007

AUTHOR: Gurevich, A.G.; Lobed', B.M.; Mironov, S.A.; Starobinets, S.S.; Titova, A.G.; Shevlyagin, K.V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Excitation of magnetoelastic waves [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 1002-1007

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, garnet, single crystal, spin phonon interaction, magnetoacoustic effect

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the excitation at frequencies from 0.2 to 3 kHz of magnetoelastic waves in three single crystal yttrium garnet specimens from 2.3 to 6.9 mm long and from 2 to 5 mm in diameter having polished ends that were parallel within 15" and perpendicular to the [111] axis within 1°. The constant external magnetic field was uniform and parallel to the axis of the specimen (the [111] axis of the crystal). The specimen was mounted between two identical cavity resonators, of which one served to produce the exciting high frequency magnetic field (which was parallel to the face of the specimen) and the other, to detect the transmitted wave. Magnetoelastic waves could be observed under optimal conditions with an

Card 1/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/010/2958/2964

ACC NR: AF6033556

AUTHOR: Gurevich, A. G.; Lebed', B. M.; Mironov, S. A.; Starobinets, S. S.; Shevlyagin, K. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Influence of the distribution of the magnetic field in a sample on the excitation of magnetoelastic waves

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 2958-2964

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoelastic wave, magnetic field, yttrium, ~~iron-garnet~~, ferrite, *single crystal*

ABSTRACT: In view of the disparity between the theory of magnetoelastic wave propagation, developed by E. Schlomann and R. I. Joseph (J. Appl. Phys. v. 35, 159, 167, 2382, 1964), and numerous experimental results, including those by the authors (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 30, 1002, 1966), a more detailed experimental study was made of the mechanism of the magnetoelastic waves, especially at different distributions of the internal magnetic field. The excitation was with a 1000 MHz generator operating in the pulsed mode (~1 μ sec pulse duration) at maximum power ~0.5 watt. Single-crystal yttrium garnet was used as the sample. The external field was homogeneous and parallel to the sample axis. The internal field was varied by attaching to the single-crystal sample additional polycrystalline yttrium-iron-garnets of different lengths. The tests consisted of measuring the delay time of the waves and the total losses of the magneto-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034929

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/017/001/00K7/00K9

AUTHOR: Starobinets, S. S.; Lebed, B. M.; Gurevich, A. G.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad

TITLE: Parametric resonance in a calcium-bismuth-vanadium garnet

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, K7-K9 and appropriate insert following p. 433

TOPIC TAGS: garnet, parametric resonance, calcium bismuth vanadium garnet, yttrium iron garnet, ferrimagnet, magnetoacoustic resonance, Q factor, resonance frequency, magnetic moment, garnet magnetic Q factor, garnet acoustic Q factor, garnet magnetoelastic interaction

ABSTRACT: Observation of magnetoacoustic resonance (MAR) in a recently synthesized ferrimagnet, i. e., in $\text{Ca}_{2.7}\text{Bi}_{0.3}\text{Fe}_{3.65}\text{V}_{1.35}\text{O}_{12}$ iron garnet crystals, was reported. The sample, with a highly polished sphere, was put into a waveguide at a distance of $\lambda_g/2$ from the short circuit. The signal, which was proportional to the resonance frequency magnetic moment, was received by

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S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Plyatskovskiy, O. A.; Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Pavlovskiy, B.G, Engineer; Karpenko, L. N., Engineer;
Starobinets, Ya. S., Engineer

TITLE: The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reduc-
ing Mills

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 147 - 151

TEXT: After replacing the piercing units of pilger mills by piercing presses and stretch-reducing mills, the pilger-process became the most economic method for medium and large diameter tube-production. To determine the power and other parameters necessary to design the old type pilger mills and to design new equipment, the UkrNITI and the Chelyabinsk truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Plant) made a study of the operation of the piercing unit of the ЧТПЗ (ChTPZ) type pilger equipment. The conventional tube rolling tool of the piercing unit was replaced by working and guide rolls of new design, (Figure 1). Diameter of the working rolls: 730 mm; diameter of the guide rolls: 440 mm; incline angle of the forming cone: ✓

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S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

3030'; angle of feed: 4°; dimensions of mandrels: L = 487 and 530 mm R₁: 330 and 380 mm; A = 267 and 310 mm. The hollow billets processed in the stretch-reducing mills had the following dimensions:

576 x 350 x 1600 mm
572 x 300 x 1500 mm
636 x 390 x 1500 mm.

To investigate the laws of changing wall-thickness during the rolling-out process some billets were bored in such a way, that their axis was displaced in relation to the center of the machine. As a result of this billets were obtained with wall-thicknesses deviating by 25%. The torsion during rolling was determined by longitudinal grooves (15 mm wide, 10 mm deep) made in the billets. The metal flow was observed by fitting in holes drilled into the billet walls 20X (20Kh) type steel screws and welding them at the contact places on to the external surface. The metal pressure on the working roll

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The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

and mandrel rod, the torque on the engine axis were registered by several pickups. The oscillograph indicating the torque also registered the current intensity of the engine, and a special device indicated the rotation speed of the rolls. The actual velocity of axial displacement of the billet was measured by the path covered by the front part of the billet during a given time, while the focus of deformation was filled in with metal. The tangential velocity was defined by the recorded rotation number of the front and rear part of the billet. When calculating the coefficients of tangential slip, the theoretical speed of tangential displacement of the billet, V_t , was determined with the formula:

$$V_t = \frac{\pi D_x n}{60} \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \omega + \sin^2 \omega}$$

(D_x = roll diameter in the sector investigated, in mm, n = roll rotation speed, rpm; α = feed angle, °; ω = angle (°) formed by the horizontal plane passing through the axis of the roll in the given roll-section and by the straight line passing at the same time through the center of the given section and the assumed point of application of the vector of peripheral speed

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S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

of the roll. Part of the billets (dimensions 576x350 and 572x300 mm) were heated up to 1250°C and rolled into tube blanks of 478x330 mm with thinner walls, while the 636x390 mm billets were rolled on the same rolls into 558x386 mm tube blanks. The study of the longitudinal sections of billets, braked in the deformation focus and curves of changes in the wall thickness along the deformation focus show that maximum deformation takes place between the flange (30 mm high) of the roll and the mandrel. The change in wall-thickness during rolling was indicated by the change in the transversal rings carved into the billets along their entire length and it was observed that for billets, the wall-thickness of which varied between 17 and 25%, the wall-thickness was reduced about 1.5-2.0 times. However, rolling billets, with a wall-thickness not changing more than 8-10%, - showed no modification in this respect. The main deformations of the circular screws fixed in the billet walls took place during processing in the stretching-reducing mill in axial direction with a simultaneous torsion in tangential direction. The peripheral layers flow more quickly in these directions than the internal ones. This

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S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

also went to show the inequality of deformation of the hollow billet wall-thickness. The angle of pitch of the torsional line varied between 12 and 36°, indicating the irregularity of the process in time. For the coefficients of axial and tangential slip the following values were obtained:

Dimensions of the initial and the rolled tube blank (mm)	<u>576x350</u> 478x330	<u>572x300</u> 478x330	<u>636x390</u> 558x386
Elongation coefficient	1.75	2.0	1.55
Average values of the coefficient of axial slip	0.45-0.55		0.47-0.56
and of tangential slip			
at the input section of the roll	1.10	1.075	1.074
at the center of the flange	1.03	0.948	0.830
at the output	0.94	0.853	0.797
Card 5/12			

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A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

The power coefficients of elongation and piercing showed that it was possible to apply the piercing units of pilger mills to double-roll stretch-reducing (elongating) mills. Both processes were characterized by the increase in the ratio of metal pressure on the roll at the input side of the roll to the metal pressure at the output. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI and Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Plant)

Card 6/12

MATVEYEV, B.N.; LINDENBAUM, V.I.; STAROBINETS, Ya.S.; KARPENKO, L.N.;
SHEVAKIN, Yu.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Determining the rolling radius in the hot pilgri~~m~~ rolling of tubes.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:136-142 '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Chelyabinskiy
truboprokatnyy zavod.

STAROBINETS, Ye. Ya.

"The Paleocene Age in the Middle Course of the Amu-Dar'i," Dok. AN, 63, No. 3, 1948.

MITELMAN, A.M.; POPOVA, G.M.; VEREZUB, I.G.; FOIMINSKAYA, N.G.;
STAROSHINETS, S.G.; FILONENKO, O.S.; PONOMARENKO, M.G.

Further study of a new adsorbed soluble pertussis-diphtheria-
tetanus vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 12 no.12:
40-44 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mikrobiologii, vaksin i sverotok
imeni Mechnikova.

BONDAR, V.V.; MELAMED, A.V.; STAROBINS'KA, R.Kh.

Anticorrosion measures in the shops of coke-oven gas
purification by monoethylamines. Khim. prom. [Ukr.]
no.4:73-75 O-D'63. (MIRA 17:6)

STAROBINSKAYA, N.G.; MINOKUR, M.M., red.; BOGDANOVA, L.D., tekhn.
red.

[Use of current informational bibliography in technical
libraries] Ispol'zovanie tekushchei informatsionnoi biblio-
grafii v tekhnicheskikh bibliotekakh; metodicheskoe posobie.
Moskva, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka SSSR.

(Bibliography--Technology)

STAROBINSKAYA, N.G.

In Leningrad's technical libraries. MTI no.1:13-14 '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy bibliograf Gosudarstvennoy publichnoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy biblioteki SSSR.

STAROBINSKAYA, N.G.

Some problems in the method of compiling retrospective bibliographies of technology. NTI no.7:6-9 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

FAYNZINGER, S.S.; STAROBINSKAYA, N.G.

Conference of Supervisors of Information Organs of the Economic
Councils of the R.S.R.S.R. NTI no.1:18-19 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

AUTHORS: Baranov, A. V., Liberzon, E. A., SOV/156-58-4-46/49
Starobinskaya, R. Kh.

TITLE: Partial Pressure of the Nitrogen Oxides in the System
 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNOSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ (Partsiyal'noye davleniye okislov azota
nad sistemoy $\text{HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNOSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 789-793 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The partial pressure of nitrogen oxides in the system
 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNOSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ in dependence on the composition of
the liquid phase and temperature was investigated. The
investigations were carried out according to the dynamic and
static methods. With rising temperature the partial pressure
of the nitrogen oxides increases. The dependence of the
partial pressure of nitrogen oxides on the content of nitric
acid in the mixture is expressed by the following equation:

$$P_{\text{total}} = A_3 C_{\text{HNO}_3}^\alpha$$

. The dependence of the partial pressure on

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Partial Pressure of the Nitrogen Oxides
in the System $\text{HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNCOS}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

SOV/156-58-4-46/49

the concentration of sulfuric acid is calculated according to the following equation:

$P_{\text{total}} = A_4 C^{-12}_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}$. The concentration of sulfuric acid exerts considerable influence upon the partial pressure of nitrogen oxides; it was investigated at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70° C. The family of curves is given as follows:

$P_{\text{total}} = A_5 C^{-9}_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}$. The results prove that the absorption of nitrogen oxides from nitrous gases is complete at a temperature of 30-40° C and a sulfuric acid concentration of 70 %. A possibility of obtaining concentrated nitric acid from nitrous gases was described. There are 4 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv
Dnepropetrovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta
Card 2 /3 (Chair of Technology of Inorganic Substances at the

Partial Pressure of the Nitrogen Oxides
in the System $\text{HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNOSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

SOV/156-58-4-46/49

(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1958

Card 3/3

STAROBINSKIJ, I.

JERMAKOV, V.V., Doc.; STAROBINSKIJ, I., Prof.

Problem of prevention in University education of physicians in USSR.
Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.8:425-431 Aug 57.

(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE, educ.
in Russia (Cz))

STANFORD

A. I.

PR 49787

USSR/Physics
Dielectrics, Solid
Measurements

Oct 1947

"Measurement of Dielectric Constant of Solid Dielec-
trics in the Centimeter Range," A. I. Starobinskiy,
Moscow State U, Phys Faculty, 5 1/2 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVII, No 10

Discusses theory of method to measure dielectric con-
stants by calculating the curve of the electric field
along the wave guide, in which the dielectric inserted
at the closed end. Measurements conducted with fair
degree of accuracy for the dielectric constant of
three dielectrics at 10 cm. Experimentally proved

49787

USSR/Physics (Cont'd)

Oct 1947

that possible to improve the matching of the open end
of the wave guide to open space with the aid of plas-
tic dielectric, included in the wave guide at certain
distance from the open end. Submitted, 23 May 1947.

49787

STAROBINSKI, A. T.

SA

537.226.1 : 621.317.37.029.6
2500. Measurement of the permittivities of solid dielectrics in the cm band. STAROBINSKI, A. T. *J. Tech. Phys., USSR*, 17, 1209-14 (Oct., 1947) *In Russian*.—The method of measuring permittivity by taking field distribution curves along a waveguide, near whose closed end the dielectric is placed, is considered theoretically. The permittivity of 3 dielectrics for 10 cm wavelength was determined with satisfactory accuracy. An improved approximation of the conditions at the open end to those in the free space consists in placing a film of the dielectric in the waveguide at an appropriate distance from its open end. A.

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11H

Absorption of sulapyridine by solid tissues of teeth.
I. M. Starobinski and A. N. Rybina. *Stomatologiya*
1948, No. 2, 28-30. Dentine absorbs the drug from an aq.
paste more strongly than does the enamel, which takes up
but 0.01-0.03% by wt., while dentine may take up to
7.9% by wt. Decalcification results in a sharp decline
of absorption to 0.00-0.7%. G. M. Kosolapoff

Source of JAU 2 28 44 2nd Moscow Med. Inst.

Im. I. V. Stalin

STAROBINSKIY, I. M.

"Stomatology" (Stomatologiya), Medgiz, Moscow, 1951. 267 pages

LX - 4

STAROBINSKIY, I.M.; GUTNER, Ya.I.

~~Sulfonamides~~ in stomatologic practice. Uchen. zapiski vtor. moskov. med.
Inst. Stalina Vol 2:134-141 1951. (CIML 21:4)

1. Professor for Starobinskiy and Docent for Gutner. 2. Department
of Maxillary Surgery (Head--Prof. I.M. Starobinsky).

STAROBINSKIY, I. M.

STAROBINSKIY, IM.

Starobinskiy, I. M.

Stomatology. I. M. Starobinskiy. Reviewed by Docent G. A. Vasil'yev.
Stomatologiya no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

STAROBINSKI, I

I. STAROBINSKI

"Methods of treating neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve. Tr. from the Russian.
p. 181 (STOMATOLOGIJA, No. 3, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

STAROBINSKIY, I.M., professor (Moscow)

Anesthesia in the clinical aspects of therapeutic stomatology.

Stomatologiya no.6:24-26 '53.

(MLRA 7:1)

(Anesthesia in dentistry)

STAROBINSKIY, I.M.

[Stomatology] Stomatologiya. Izd. 3-e, ispr. 1 dop. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1955. 286 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(MOUTH--DISEASES) (TEETH--DISEASES)

STAROBINSKIY, I.M., prof., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.; KNAKVIN, M.T.,
tekhn.red.

[Study programs for higher medical institutions] Uchebnye plany
vysshikh meditsinskikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
med.lit-ry, 1957. 42 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'nyy metodicheskii
kabinet po vysshemu meditsinskomu obrazovaniyu. 2. Nachal'nik
TSentral'nogo metodicheskogo kabineta po vysshemu meditsinskomu
obrazovaniyu Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Starobinskiy)
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

STAROBINSKIY, I.M.

3-5-14/38

AUTHORS: Yermakov, V.V., Doctor of Medical Science, Dotsent and Starobinskiy, I.M., Professor

TITLE: To Solve in a More Active Way the Tasks Set by "The Letter I-100" (Aktivneye reshat' zadachi, postavlennyye "Pis'mo I-100") Success Depends on the Initiative of the Chairs (Uspekh zavisit ot initsiativy kafedr)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1957, Nr 5, pp 38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that measures taken in accordance with the instructions of "Letter I-100" are now beginning to show results.

The schedule of the first Medical Institute of Moscow provides 5 days school work and one day practical work at chairs, clinics and laboratories. At the clinic of Professor N.N. Yelanskiy, for instance, (IVth course of the medical faculty) there were 39 operations performed in three days, in which students assisted. 14 operations were carried out by the students under the direct supervision of the professor.

There are, however, medical institutes, which do not comply with the "Letter I-100". G. Savastenko, Dotsent at the Minsk Medical Institute states in the newspaper "The Soviet

Card 1/4

3-5-14/38

To Solve in a More Active Way the Tasks Set by "The Letter I-100". Success Depends on the Initiative of the Chairs

Medical Man" (Sovetskiy Medik) No 6-7, 1957, that some chairs still do not take these instructions seriously enough.

This is true of the Voronezh Medical Institute. The collective of this Institute consisting of 100 Professors, Dotsents and Candidates of Science, and 180 Teachers and Assistants, do not show enough interest in this very important document.

The author believes that a number of lectures can be reduced for various disciplines, such as "Physiology" (132 hours), "Anatomy of Man" (118 hours) "Biology" (86 hours). There is also the possibility of reducing the group practical work. The author proposes to divide the practical work into three sections. First: work of demonstrative character, e.g. practical work on physiology and pathological physiology; second: more active, but supervised work (e.g. surgical obstetrics, surgery); third: independent work. Students of the VIth course should not take part in the clinical work of the IIInd and IVth course, as is done at the Ist Medical Institute of Moscow. Attention is invited to the work of the Minsk, Vitebsk, Stavropol' and Stalingo Medical In-

Card 2/4

3-5-14/38

To Solve in a More Active Way the Tasks Set by "The Letter I-100". Success Depends on the Initiative of the Chairs

ASSOCIATION: The Administration of Staff and Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Health, USSR (Upravleniye kadrov i uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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no.10:119-127 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

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(EDUCATION, MEDICAL) (MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE, educ.)

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I. In stomatologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I. M. Starobinskiy)
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26 no.4:373-376 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chief ~~correspondent~~ AMN SSSR (for Obrosoy).
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Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Application of the Differential Inductive System for Production Control."
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of the Author, manufactured and is being introduced into industry)"

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev
Aviation Institute, March 1959.

LEVIN, V.Va., otv. red.; STAROBINSKIY, H.A., otv. red.; KULIKOV,
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1. Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po promyshlennomu primeneniyu ul'trazvuka, Kuibyshev, 1960.

S/194/62/000/004/050/105
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Starobinskiy, N. M. and Fedorov, M. A.

TITLE: High-frequency semiconductor wattmeter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika.
no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-270 (V sb. Prom. primeneni-
ye ul'trazvuka. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t. Kuyby-
shev, 1961, 14-28)

TEXT: Various transducers for high-frequency wattmeters are briefly analyzed for the purpose of using wattmeters for the measurement of the output power of ultrasonic electric generators. In such circuits, use of semiconductor point-contact diodes and insertion of the magnetoelectric indicator in the diagonal of a ring-type transducer is recommended. Thus the circuit has small consumption, is not sensitive to overloads, has a wide range of voltages and frequencies, etc. A circuit diagram of a combined volt-wattmeter, using point-contact semiconductor diodes, is given. In this circuit the mean current of the indicator is proportional to

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High-frequency semiconductor ...

S/194/62/000/004/050/105
D295/D308

power and is independent of current and voltage waveforms. 12 re-
ferences. /-Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/ ✓

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004673 / (V) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/010/B073/B073

AUTHOR: Starobinskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Detached flow of a finite-depth liquid past a thin wedge

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 10B506

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp. vyp. 81, 1965, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, flow, detached flow, thin wedge

ABSTRACT: A two-dimensional problem concerning the shape and dimensions of artificial cavities formed in ship bottoms during motion in shallow waters is investigated. At first the problem is solved as a linear formulation without taking into account the gravity forces. Then an integro-differential equation is obtained for determining the ordinates of the cavity profile, taking into account the gravity forces. Its approximate solution with the use of a computer is outlined. Ye. Sukacheva. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 13, 12/

Card 1/1

L 31124-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG
S/0286/65/000/003/0016/0016

ACCESSION NR: AP5007149

AUTHOR: Tikavyi, V. F.; Soldatov, V. S.; Starobints, G. L.; Labetskiy, V. A. 20
B

TITLE: A method for separating ions from alkali metals. Class 12, No. 167826

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 16

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, ion separation, alkali metal, zirconium compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for removing ions from alkali metals by ion exchange based on zirconium polyphosphate. In order to improve the ion separation process, ions are exchanged from salt, oxide and base solutions.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Feb64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: GC

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STAROBOGATOV, I.I.; ALEKHINA, Ye.M., redaktor; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[The make-up of regional newspapers] Oformlenie raionnoi gazety.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1954. 98 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Newspapers) (Printing industry)

LEVUSHKIN, S.I.; STAROBOGATOV, Ya.I.

Biospeologica sovietica. Part 18: Cavernicolous harvestmen in the
Crimea and the Caucasus. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.1:41-51
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:4)

STAROBOGATOVA, Ya.I.

Some data on the systematics and geographical distribution of
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biol. 61 no.5:102 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

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(MIRA 10:9)

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universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Maritime Territory--Pulmonata)

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(MIRA 11:12)

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(Gastropoda)

~~STARODOLADOV, YA. I.~~

Anatomical differences between two palaearctic species of the genus *Planorbis* [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.1:139-140 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra zoologii bezpozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Gastropoda)